



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6291.0.55.001 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Jan 2011

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/02/2011

Summary

Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey

IMPACT OF THE FLOODS ON THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

OVERVIEW

Due to flooding in Queensland, operational difficulties were experienced in conducting the Labour Force Survey in January 2011. There was a larger than usual number of households in the Queensland sample which could not be interviewed in the fortnight commencing 9 January 2011. Investigations were conducted to identify possible impacts on the estimates for this period.

The weighting and estimation methods used in the Labour Force Survey are designed to compensate for sample loss by inflating the survey weights for collected responses up to the population benchmarks and applying composite estimation to produce the current month's estimates. While the disruption to survey operations will have slightly reduced the quality of some Queensland estimates, the impact on the estimates is not statistically significant for most series. However, a noticeable impact on aggregate monthly hours worked was observed; see further details below.

Due to the sample loss noted above, there will be increased volatility in the Queensland estimates, particularly in the original and seasonally adjusted estimates. Given increased volatility, the ABS continues to encourage users to focus on trend estimates in monitoring the underlying level of series.

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED

The method for estimating aggregate monthly hours worked accounts for systematic calendar-related effects (such as seasonality and holidays) and uses data from the reference week to estimate aggregated hours worked for the calendar month. When an unusual event occurs outside the reference week, the effects of this event will not be captured by the survey, and as a result, estimation of aggregated monthly hours worked is problematic. Specifically, the effects that the flooding in Queensland may have had on hours worked in the latter weeks of January may not be well captured by available survey responses and so the aggregate hours worked estimates for January 2011 should be used with caution.

For aggregate hours worked estimates for Queensland, a large extreme correction has been applied to stabilise the trend estimate. A similar treatment has been applied to the Australian

total series. The ABS will continue to monitor movements in these series.

A large extreme correction can be applied to stabilise the trend estimates and seasonal factor estimates so as to reduce bias caused by an unusually large or small original estimate. It can also reduce subsequent revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. Details on the use of large extreme corrections to stabilise estimates of the trend and seasonal pattern during unusual events can be found in the feature article **When it's not "Business-as-usual": Implications for ABS Time Series** in the August 2009 issue of **Australian Economic Indicators** (cat. no. 1350.0).

Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in **Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).

REGIONAL ESTIMATES

The impact of the floods on the Queensland estimates will vary across regions, as a result, the relative standard errors (RSEs) for estimates of employment and unemployment for some Queensland regions will be higher than normal. The RSEs for the Darling Downs-South West and Ipswich City Statistical Regions are expected to be approximately 50% higher, while the RSEs for the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region will increase by approximately 25%. The Brisbane City Outer Ring, West Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about this article contact Labour Force Estimates on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or via email <labourforce@abs.gov.au>.

Main Features

Data from the monthly Labour Force Survey are released in two stages. The **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) are part of the second release, and include detailed data not contained in the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) product set, which is released one week earlier.

The **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) is released monthly. **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) includes data only collected in February, May, August and November (including industry and occupation).

Since these products are based on the same data as the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) publication, the **6202.0 Labour Force, Australia Main Features** are relevant to both releases.

About this Release

A range of Excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE datacubes. The monthly spreadsheets contain broad level data covering all the major items of the Labour Force Survey in time series format, including seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The monthly datacubes contain more detailed and cross classified original data than the spreadsheets.

Explanatory Notes

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Since these products are based on the same data as the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) publication, the 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia Explanatory Notes are relevant to both releases

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Labour Force statistics are compiled from the Labour Force Survey which is conducted each month throughout Australia as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household survey program. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

The Labour Force Survey provides monthly information about the labour market activity of Australia's resident civilian population aged 15 years and over. The Labour Force Survey is designed to primarily provide estimates of employment and unemployment for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

TIMELINESS

The Labour Force Survey enumeration begins on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of

the month, except for the Christmas and New Year holiday period. In December enumerations starts between the 3rd and 9th (4 weeks after November enumeration begins). In January enumeration starts between the 7th and 13th (5 weeks after December enumeration begins).

Key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are published in two stages. The first, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), is released 32 days after the commencement of enumeration for the month, with the exception of estimates for December which are published 39 days after the commencement of enumeration.

The second stage includes detailed data that were not part of the first stage and are published in *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The second stage is released 7 days after the first stage.

ACCURACY

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample of private dwellings (approximately 29,000 houses, flats etc) and non-private dwellings, such as hotels and motels. The sample covers about 0.33% of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years or over. The Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to provide estimates of key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error.

Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of cooperation, with an average response rate for the last year being 97%.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Standard errors of key estimates and movements since the previous month are available in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). The standard error of other estimates and movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

COHERENCE

The ABS has been conducting the Labour Force Survey each month since February 1978. While seeking to provide a high degree of consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey, sound survey practice requires careful and continuing maintenance and development to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of the collection.

The changes which have been made to the Labour Force Survey have included changes in sampling methods, estimation methods, concepts, data item definitions, classifications, and time series analysis techniques. In introducing these changes the ABS has generally revised previous estimates to ensure consistency and coherence with current estimates. For a full list of changes made to the Labour Force Survey see Chapter 20 in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERPRETABILITY

The key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are available as original, seasonally adjusted and trend series. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular influences which may be present and therefore month-to-month movements may not be reliable indicators of underlying behaviour. To assist in interpreting the underlying behaviour, the ABS produces the trend series by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series to reduce the impact of the irregular component. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

Further information on the terminology and other technical aspects associated with statistics from the Labour Force Survey can be found in the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), which contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Standard Error information and a Glossary.

ACCESSIBILITY

Please see the Related Information tab for the list of products that are available from this collection.

Time Series Spreadsheet (I-Note) - Time Series Spreadsheet

Due to the flooding in Queensland, the relative standard errors will vary across regions and will be higher than normal in some regions.

The RSEs for the Darling Downs-South West and Ipswich City Statistical Regions are expected to be approximately 50% higher, while the RSEs for the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region will increase by approximately 25%. The Brisbane City Outer Ring, West Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Due to the flooding in Queensland, the relative standard errors will vary across regions and will be higher than normal in some regions.

The RSEs for the Darling Downs-South West and Ipswich City Statistical Regions are expected to be approximately 50% higher, while the RSEs for the Brisbane City Inner Ring

Statistical Region will increase by approximately 25%. The Brisbane City Outer Ring, West Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences.

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Standard Errors

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are based on information collected from people in a sample of dwellings, rather than the entire population. Hence the estimates produced may differ from those that would have been produced if the entire population had been included in the survey. The most common measure of the likely difference (or 'sampling error') is the **standard error (SE)**.

The ABS considers that estimates with a relative standard error of 25% or more may be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

To determine if an item has a relative standard error of 25% or more, in SuperTABLE, right click in the centre of the table, select annotate cells - standard annotations, and select 'Annotate RSE cut-off values'.

To indicate those cells in spreadsheets with a relative standard error of 25% or more, annotations have been applied prior to dissemination.

In addition, the tables below have been supplied to show estimates at which the relative standard error is 25%. Estimates of the size indicated in the tables, or smaller, are considered to be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Due to the flooding in Queensland the relative standard errors will be higher than normal in

some regions, therefore for Queensland the estimates at which the relative standard error is 25% will be higher than they appear in the tables below.

Additional information on how standard errors for LFS estimates are produced is available in [Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube](#) (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

State	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	AU
Employed								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	4.9	4.1	3.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.
Nov-07	5.0	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.
Dec-07	5.0	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.
Jan-08	5.1	4.3	3.9	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.
Feb-08	5.2	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.
Mar-08	5.4	4.4	4.1	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.
Apr-08	5.5	4.6	4.5	2.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.
May-08	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.3	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.
Jun-08	5.6	4.8	4.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	7.0	6.0	5.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.
Sep-09	6.6	5.7	5.4	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.0	1.
Oct-09	6.2	5.4	5.1	2.6	3.5	1.4	0.9	1.
Nov-09	5.9	5.1	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.
Dec-09 onwards	5.6	4.8	4.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.
Unemployed								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	5.7	4.9	4.2	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.
Nov-07	5.8	5.0	4.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.
Dec-07	5.9	5.1	4.4	2.8	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.
Jan-08	6.0	5.3	4.5	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.
Feb-08	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.
Mar-08	6.4	5.5	4.8	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.5	1.
Apr-08	6.5	5.8	5.2	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.4	1.
May-08	6.6	5.9	5.3	3.3	4.3	1.9	1.3	2.
Jun-08	6.8	6.1	5.5	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	8.9	8.0	7.3	4.4	6.0	2.5	1.6	2.
Sep-09	8.3	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.5	2.3	1.5	2.
Oct-09	7.7	6.9	6.3	3.8	5.2	2.1	1.4	2.
Nov-09	7.2	6.5	5.9	3.6	4.8	2.0	1.3	2.
Dec-09 onwards	6.8	6.1	5.5	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.
HILF								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	5.9	4.8	4.4	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.
Nov-07	6.0	4.9	4.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.
Dec-07	6.1	5.0	4.5	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.
Jan-08	6.2	5.1	4.6	2.6	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.
Feb-08	6.2	5.2	4.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.
Mar-08	6.6	5.4	4.8	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.
Apr-08	6.7	5.6	5.3	2.9	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.
May-08	6.8	5.7	5.5	2.9	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.
Jun-08	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	8.7	7.4	7.1	3.7	5.1	1.9	1.3	2.
Sep-09	8.1	7.0	6.6	3.5	4.8	1.7	1.2	1.
Oct-09	7.7	6.6	6.2	3.3	4.5	1.7	1.1	1.
Nov-09	7.2	6.2	5.9	3.1	4.2	1.6	1.1	1.
Dec-09 onwards	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.

Capital City/Balance of State	Sep 92 to Aug 97	Sep 97 to Mar 01	Apr 01 to Oct 07	Nov 07 to Jun 08	Jul 08 to Nov 09	From Dec 09
Sydney Major Statistical Region	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.8	7.3	5.8
Balance of New South Wales Major Statistical Region	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.2	5.7
Melbourne Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	6.3	5
Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	4.9
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.4	4.3
Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.8	4.7
Adelaide Major Statistical Region	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
Balance of South Australia Major Statistical Region	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.4
Perth Major Statistical Region	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.4
Balance of Western Australia Major Statistical Region	2.9	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.2
Regions	Sep 97 to Mar 01	Apr 01 to Oct 07	Nov 07 to Jun 08	Jul 08 to Nov 09	From Dec 09	
Sydney Major Statistical Region	5.7	5.0	5.8	7.3	5.8	
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Statistical Regions	4.4	6.8	8.0	10.5	8.0	
Inner Sydney Statistical Region	3.8	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.5	
Inner Western Sydney Statistical Region		6.3	7.4	9.8	7.4	
Eastern Suburbs Statistical Region	2.4	8.1	9.6	12.5	9.6	
St George-Sutherland Statistical Region	1.7	6.2	7.3	9.6	7.3	
Canterbury-Bankstown Statistical Region	2.9	6.1	7.3	9.5	7.3	
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney Statistical Regions	4.3	6.3	7.4	9.7	7.4	
Fairfield-Liverpool Statistical Region	4.0	6.3	7.5	9.8	7.5	
Outer South Western Sydney Statistical Region		6.2	7.3	9.6	7.3	
Central Western Sydney Statistical Region	2.2	6.7	7.9	10.4	7.9	
North Western Sydney Statistical Region (1)	3.1	6.1	7.3	9.5	7.3	
Outer Western Sydney Statistical Region	3.1					
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills Statistical Region						
Lower Northern Sydney Statistical Region	3.2	6.6	7.8	10.3	7.8	
Central Northern Sydney Statistical Region (2)	3.0	6.1	7.2	9.5	7.2	
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai Statistical Region						
Northern Beaches Statistical Region	2.1	6.6	7.8	10.2	7.8	
Gosford-Wyong Statistical Region	2.3	6.2	7.4	9.7	7.4	

(1) Formerly Outer Western Sydney Statistical Region & Blacktown

(2) Formerly Hornsby - Ku-ring-gai Statistical Region & Baulkham Hills

Balance of New South Wales Major Statistical Region	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.2	5.7
Hunter Statistical Region	4.0	6.0	7.1	9.3	7.1
Newcastle Statistical Region Sector	3.6	5.9	7.1	9.3	7.1
Hunter excluding Newcastle		6.0	7.1	9.3	7.1
Illawarra and South Eastern Statistical Regions	4.6	6.5	7.7	10.1	7.7
Illawarra Statistical Region	3.8	6.8	8.1	10.6	8.1
Wollongong Statistical Region Sector	2.4	6.4	7.6	10.0	7.6
Illawarra excluding Wollongong		7.6	9.0	11.7	9.0
South Eastern Statistical Region		6.0	7.2	9.4	7.2
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Regions	5.5	6.4	7.6	10.0	7.6
Murray-Murrumbidgee Statistical Region	5.7	6.4	7.5	9.9	7.5
Northern, Far West-North Western and Central West Statistical Regions	5.1	6.3	7.5	9.8	7.5
Northern, North Western and Central West Statistical Regions		6.4	7.6	9.9	7.6
Far West Statistical Region		5.4	6.4	8.4	6.4
Melbourne Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.2	5.0	6.3	5.0
Outer Western Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	4.8	5.9	7.8	5.9
North Western Melbourne Statistical Region	3.5	5.2	6.5	8.5	6.5
Inner Melbourne Statistical Region	3.2	6.0	7.4	9.7	7.4
North Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	2.8	5.1	6.4	8.3	6.4
Inner Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.1
Southern Melbourne Statistical Region	2.5	5.0	6.3	8.2	6.3
Outer Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	5.2	6.5	8.5	6.5
South Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.6	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.1
Mornington Peninsula Statistical Region	2.7	5.0	6.2	8.1	6.2
Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Region	4.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	4.9
Bellarive-Western District Statistical Region	4.1	5.0	6.3	8.2	6.3
Central Highlands-Wimmera Statistical Region	4.4	5.5	6.8	8.9	6.8
Loddon-Mallee Statistical Region	4.7	5.2	6.5	8.6	6.5
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray Statistical Region	4.5	5.8	7.2	9.4	7.2
All Gippsland Statistical Region	4.0	5.6	7.0	9.1	7.0
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.4	4.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region	3.8	4.4	5.8	7.6	5.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring Statistical Region	3.4	4.2	5.6	7.3	5.6
South and East BSD Balance Statistical Region	3.3	4.5	5.6	7.3	5.9
North BSD Balance Statistical Region	2.6	4.0	5.3	7.0	5.3
Ipswich City Statistical Region			5.3	7.0	5.3

Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.8	4.7
Gold Coast Statistical Region		4.7	6.2	8.1	13.4
Gold Coast North Statistical Region Sector			7.4	7.4	7.4
Gold Coast South Statistical Region Sector			5.9	7.7	5.9
West Moreton Statistical Region	3.2	4.5	5.9	7.7	5.9
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Region	3.7	4.7	6.2	8.2	6.2
Darling Downs-South West Statistical Region	3.0	4.8	6.3	8.2	6.3
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Region	3.7	4.3	5.7	7.5	5.7
Northern-North West Statistical Region	3.4	4.8	6.4	8.4	6.4
Far North Statistical Region	4.1	5.1	6.7	8.8	6.7
Sunshine Coast Statistical Region			5.9	7.7	5.9
Adelaide Major Statistical Region	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
Northern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.0
Western Adelaide Statistical Region	1.6	2.7	3.4	4.4	3.4
Eastern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.1
Southern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.1
Balance of South Australia Major Statistical Region	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.4
Northern and Western SA Statistical Region	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4
Southern and Eastern SA Statistical Region	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.7	2.8
Perth Major Statistical Region	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.4
Central Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.4	3.3	4.8	6.3	4.8
East Metropolitan Statistical Region	2.1	3	4.5	5.9	4.5
North Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.9	2.9	4.3	5.7	4.3
South West Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.9	2.8	4.2	5.5	4.2
South East Metropolitan Statistical Region	2.5	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.5
Balance of Western Australia Major Statistical Region	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.2
Lower Western WA Statistical Region	2.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	3.8
Remainder-Balance WA Statistical Region	3.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	4.5
Greater Hobart-Southern Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Greater Hobart Statistical Division	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.1
Southern Statistical Division		1.7	1.9	2.5	1.9
Balance of Tasmania		1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3
Northern Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.5
Mersey-Lyell Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.6

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